

The World.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

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YEARLY RECORD

TOTAL NO. OF WORDS PRINTED DURING 1888: 104,473,650.

AVERAGE PER DAY FOR ENTIRE YEAR: 285,447.

SEVEN YEARS COMPARED: THE WORLD came under the Present Proprietorship May 10, 1882.

Year	Words	Daily	Sun.
1882	8,151,157	22,321	3,831
1883	12,235,235	33,541	5,694
1884	19,419,747	53,225	9,022
1885	21,241,247	58,197	9,847
1886	26,126,041	71,988	12,121
1887	32,939,829	91,372	15,402
1888	104,473,650	285,447	47,406

Sunday WORLD'S Record: Averaging Over 230,000 Copies Each Sunday Since 1883.

The average Circulation of The Sunday WORLD during 1882 was....	14,727
The average Circulation of The Sunday WORLD during 1883 was....	24,054
The average Circulation of The Sunday WORLD during 1884 was....	79,985
The average Circulation of The Sunday WORLD during 1885 was....	166,636
The average Circulation of The Sunday WORLD during 1886 was....	234,724
The average Circulation of The Sunday WORLD during 1887 was....	257,267
The average Circulation of The Sunday WORLD during 1888 was....	260,326

Amount of White Paper Used During the Six Years Ending Dec. 31, 1888:

Year	Pounds	Year	Pounds
1882	1,423,288	1886	12,200,820
1883	4,468,455	1887	13,057,662
1884	8,229,207	1888	17,134,467

CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN TO ALL.

The Editor of THE WORLD will under no circumstances be responsible for the care of unsolicited manuscripts. The courtesy of returning rejected manuscripts will be extended when stamps for that purpose are inclosed.

TO ADVERTISERS. The rates for advertising in the Daily World do not apply to the evening edition. Nor do the rates of that issue apply to the morning edition.

So far as Mr. Allison is concerned, it does not seem to be settled that he is to accept the Treasury portfolio. In that event the Empire State may not be entirely ignored.

New Yorkers who walked yesterday will feel all the better for the headful exercise to-day. At the same time there is a very earnest hope that the embargo placed upon the street-car lines will soon be removed.

We must be permitted to insist that the fact that a jury cannot be obtained here to pass upon Ex-Alderman CLEARY's case is not due to what the newspapers have said, but to that other fact—that the anti-boodles newspapers were not sustained in the election of 1887.

Our Utica despatch indicates that the Stalwarts up that way are disgusted with the idea that Mr. BLAINE is to dominate the Harrison Administration. If BLAINE be elevated to the Premiership and New York ignored in the Cabinet entirely, the Republicans will be conferring a decided favor upon DAVID B. HILL.

Mr. WEAVER is having a hard time with his Oklahoma Bill. By a long and determined course of filibustering he reduced the House of Representatives to submission and secured a day for the consideration of the measure. Then Mr. BUNDES died and Mr. WEAVER's day was dropped out of respect for the dead Congressman. The consequence is that there may be another season of filibustering in store for us.

Yesterday the East Africa Bill passed its second reading in the German Reichstag. Certain clauses were eliminated for the alleged purpose "of giving it a more humanitarian aspect." Capt. WISMANN, the leader of the armed expedition about to start for Zanzibar, was present during the debate, and in response to an inquiry stated that the "employment of force would be unavoidable," and that Germany's action on the East Coast would be "energetic." This is to be regretted, as it is

precisely this peculiarly German "energy" concealed under a "humanitarian" garb which has caused such misery and devastation wherever BISMARCK has attempted to found a colony.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

The Republican leaders appear to be settling down into the conviction that an extra session of Congress is inevitable.

All hopes of revenue legislation at this session are practically abandoned, and a surplus the existence of which was denied during the canvass looms up menacingly before them. A Democratic House and a Democratic President stand in the way of spending this surplus now. The buying of bonds progresses but slowly. A combination to put up the price of these securities, in case the Government must have them as the only alternative against an accumulation of idle money that would cause financial distress, is already hinted at and could be easily formed.

Confronted thus at the outset both with a serious "condition" created by a surplus and a "theory" of taxation that creates the condition, what could the new President do except to summon Congress together? The sooner the better. Let us see if a Republican House, fresh from the people, will dare to pass the Senate bill increasing the taxes as a means of reducing revenue. If it should do so there would be a reckoning day for the monopolists and their legislative agents in the Congressional elections of next year.

BAFFLED RINGSTERS.

The report made by the Committee on Docks to the Board of Aldermen yesterday, adverse to the construction of the East River Tunnel, is by no means a judicious document. In the language of the Aldermanic Chamber and its lobbies, its authors "give themselves away."

The report is signed by Aldermen WALKER, RINSCHOFF, BUTLER, TAIT and GORTZ. Messrs. WALKER, TAIT and GORTZ were members of last year's Board and co-laborers with Ex-Alderman DOWLING. They have considered the East River Tunnel question before.

It was neither necessary nor discreet for the Committee in its report to charge "Mr. ROY STONE and his company" with villainous attempts to injure the reputation of members of the Common Council and to designate them as "cat-paws to draw this municipal chestnut out of the fire," simply because they petitioned the city for authority to build a tunnel. Is not such an exhibition of bad temper calculated to excite the suspicion that the signers of the report must have met with some serious disappointment through the instrumentality of Mr. ROY STONE and his company which they take to heart as a personal grievance?

It was neither necessary nor discreet for the Committee to drag into such a document an allusion to the irrelevant fact that The World a few days ago obtained a permit to make excavations beneath the sidewalk and road for the purposes of its new building on Park Row, and to indulge in the following silly comments:

It is surprising that the facility with which this great privilege was secured to THE WORLD newspaper did not suggest the idea of "boodles" to some of its contemporaries and competitors, as the alacrity exhibited in granting the privilege, without reference of question, in the anxiety of the Board to serve the great newspaper, certainly leads to the suspicion, if it does not justify the conclusion, that improper motives actuated the Board in passing and the Mayor in approving the resolution granting the privilege; and as the privilege is revocable by the Common Council it might be well to do so in order to satisfy the sceptical, if there are any, that such was not the case, but that the valuable privilege was granted out of pure good-will to Mr. PULITZER.

Surely the Committee ought to have known that such malicious nonsense would be regarded as a proof that THE WORLD's timely warning against a new combine did actually defeat a design to "hang up" the tunnel matter until "Mr. ROY STONE and his company" could be brought to terms. The World has neither asked nor received any privilege that is not accorded to all who require cellars for a building, or that in any manner encroaches on or interferes with public rights or convenience. At the same time its new structure will be an ornament to the city, and will add over a million dollars to the assessed valuation of real estate for taxation.

It is disgraceful to the Aldermen to have adopted a report whose malice and stupidity expose the true character of the men who made it. Their action tends to confirm the belief that instead of an honest opposition to the tunnel project the intention of the "combine" was to hold the petition without action in the hope that the projectors would prove more liberal this year than they were last.

THE WORLD has succeeded in bringing to grief some Aldermen who have used their offices to wrong and swindle the city, as JAMES O'NEIL, McQUADE, SAYLES and others can testify. It has defeated some of the projected rascalities of an Aldermanic "combine," as members of last year's Board are aware. It has promptly interfered with the designs of this year's new combine. In all this it has rendered a public service the value of which is best shown by the malicious attack made yesterday by the disconcerted Committee on Docks.

A PLUTOCRATIC APPEAL.

Mr. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, the joint inheritor of VANDERBILT'S millions and Kingdom Come, steadily maintains that the dollars of the Republicans of this city should have a representation in all governing municipal Boards. He is shrewd enough not to advocate minority representation, because that would mean that the Republicans, now returning to Federal power, should share their offices with Democrats. He therefore maintains that the dollars of the rich Republicans of New York City must be recognized, and he calls upon the Legislature at

Albany to enact a law which will give the Moneybags a voice in all city Boards. In doing this he takes occasion to say that Democratic newspapers are truly criminal in defending the system which disfranchises the rich Republicans, and he calls for a boycott, out to wile.

We regret that many Republicans are in the habit of buying these journals, little realizing the mischief they do, and not realizing the great fact that if they would cease to buy them they would die, for no Democratic journal in this city has efficient Democratic patronage to keep it alive. So, if the Republican would begin to curtail public evils, they must commence by cutting off the Democratic press.

This is truly sad. But Mr. SHEPARD, who, thanks to the industry and foresight of Mr. W. H. VANDERBILT, is a very rich man, might institute a reform in this particular as he reformed the Sunday stages off Fifth avenue. Let him purchase the plant of the Democratic newspapers which are obnoxious and then wipe them out of existence. By this he would avoid the bad feelings which boycotts usually engender, and he would widen the field for his own plain post-meridian publication.

We fancy that Mr. SHEPARD will not be able soon to establish money representation in place of manhood representation in this Republic. The Plutocrat may edit news papers, but he cannot change a system under which the cultivated, honest, brainy man without a dollar in the bank is the equal of the millionaire at the ballot-box.

And so long as men and not Moneybags rule the Republic will stand.

MR. BAYARD AND SAMOA.

In reporting an interview held with Secretary BAYARD fifteen months ago a newspaper correspondent represented him as saying that the United States Government was under no treaty obligations to protect the autonomy of Samoa, and that there was no joint treaty signed by Germany, England and our Republic on the subject. With respect to the possible attempt of Germany to annex the islands he said that there was no engagement which demanded interference on our part, and that so long as American interests were not interfered with he did not see anything left us to do.

In an interview with another correspondent on Monday last he said that he "had exhausted the arts of diplomacy to secure the Samoan people the right to govern themselves." With respect to the seizure of MALIBETO he had used the "good offices" of this country as promised, though in vain, and had thus redeemed our pledges. "The whole question for Americans to consider," said Mr. BAYARD, "is whether we shall continue to maintain neutrality as between MATAFA and the Germans or assume the rôle of belligerents towards Germany." He added that it was not true that the Germans had wantonly destroyed the property of Americans or fired on our flag. Germany, he said, disclaimed any purpose of offending us and had expressed "a sincere desire to reach a settlement satisfactory to this country."

It is to be noted that in the above there is a practical denial of the statement that Consul SEWALL was instructed to promise the Samoans that the United States would protect them against the European powers. There would seem to be a question of veracity involved. The Secretary, according to his own showing, has done what he had authority for and no more. Whatever is done now must be done at the direction of Congress.

We have yet to learn just what Mr. BAYARD did while he was exhausting "the arts of diplomacy." As an exponent of diplomatic art he is an expert.

PENALTIES FOR BRIBERY.

It is the testimony of public prosecutors everywhere that the effect of very severe penalties for vote-selling or bribery is to render convictions almost impossible.

A penalty that is not enforced very soon loses even its moral influence. Legislators in the different States who are contriving measures to prevent corruption in the elections should bear this fact in mind. It is almost useless to pass laws prescribing heavy fines, long imprisonment or permanent disfranchisement for these crimes. They will not be enforced.

We should like to see the experiment tried of disfranchising for five years any man convicted of selling his vote, and providing for posting his name and sentence on the registry lists. This would take venal voters out of the market as fast as discovered and tend to bring the practice of vote-selling into greater disrepute.

For the briber severe penalties might be imposed, and could probably be enforced if the person who accepted the bribe were offered indemnity against prosecution for testifying to the corruption. Such a measure, in connection with a ballot reform law, would go far towards purifying elections.

A CRITICAL SITUATION.

The strike of the car drivers and conductors in this city and Brooklyn did not lead to any serious violence yesterday. But there was a great deal of dangerous excitement in both cities, and serious results are to be feared unless the quarrels between the companies and the employees are speedily settled. Eighteen lines in this city are now suspended and seven in Brooklyn.

The men on the Brooklyn lines controlled by DEACON RICHARDSON complain that they have to work twelve hours instead of ten to earn their \$2 a day. They are not willing and ought not to be required to work for less. In this city an advance of 25 cents a day is sought and the principal grievance is that the companies refuse to recognize the committees of the Knights of Labor or to treat with them in any manner on the subject. Public sympathy will be with the employees in both cases. It is an evasion of the Ten-Hour law to refuse to pay

the men living wages unless they work twelve hours or more.

Labor has a right to organize. It is powerless without organization. It is neither just nor judicious for the companies to refuse to treat with committees of Labor Organizations when they act authoritatively as the attorneys of a large body of employees. It sounds well for a corporation to say, "We will treat with our own men, not with outsiders," but it is in fact a trick to destroy Labor Organizations altogether. Negotiations with the committees are likely to lead to friendly settlement and to create a better feeling among the men.

But in all cases and under any circumstances the strikers must be peaceful, orderly and law-abiding if they would keep the public on their side. There must be no violence, no destruction of property and no interference with men who are willing to work. The right of a man to work is as sacred as the right to quit work. Let the strikers be temperate, let them obey the law, let them respect the rights of other workmen, and in the end their efforts to better their condition will succeed and their own rights will be respected.

Bad counsels at this critical moment will destroy their cause. Wise action will gain them much.

WHAT NEXT?

The motion for a change of venue in the Cleary trial was made before Judge PATTERSON yesterday, and it will doubtless be granted. The District-Attorney made no opposition. Indeed, it would have been foolish to continue the farce of attempting to obtain a jury here.

Where will CLEARY be tried? Will he be tried at all? What boodler, if any, will next be called to the bar of the Court of Sessions at the Special Term?

The change of venue in CLEARY'S case will not entail expense on the county selected. The law provides that the cost of a trial for bribery shall be reimbursed by the State, and Comptroller MYERS is now striving to recover this county's expenditures for former boodle trials from the State Treasury. But the money comes out of the pockets of the people just the same.

The expense of taking the witnesses to another county will, of course, be heavy. Will it be any easier to obtain a jury in another case than it has been in the Cleary trial? That remains to be seen. At all events, now that the venue has been or will be changed in CLEARY'S case why not try a change of programme and put a bribe-giver on trial? We suggest to District-Attorney FELLOWS that he now call KEENE or RICHMOND to the bar.

The moral of THE WORLD'S theory of taxation is that whoever has a dollar on or in the earth must stand still, let another man take it from him and spend it as he will; and if the man whose money is taken asks that he be heard in its spending, then he commits ridiculous nonsense.—Mail and Express.

Nobody ever advanced such a theory as this, and no man that we are acquainted with is capable of formulating such stupidity. Every rich man has his say at the polls, and when he contributes to campaign funds he has a great deal to say. But laws cannot be enacted here to give men recognition in legislative Boards because they possess wealth. Some wealthy old bachelors complain because they are taxed to maintain schools for poor men's children, but we keep right on taxing them. Rich men can afford to pay taxes, but they have no inherent rights in this country which the poorest man is not entitled to—thanks to our Revolutionary sires and THOMAS JEFFERSON. The property qualification is not recognized in this State, Mr. SHEPARD.

Samoa affairs were discussed in the Senate yesterday with open doors, after forty-five minutes had been occupied in determining whether the debate should be in secret or in public. Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, made a long historical statement in behalf of the Committee, but failed to make it plain that a clear-cut policy had been mapped out. He referred to THE WORLD'S special correspondent without censure, remarking that the Government was in no wise responsible for his action in Samoa. Mr. MONROE introduced in the House a joint resolution which, if adopted, would outline a Government policy. The President and his Cabinet spent three hours in trying to decide what ought to be done, finally agreeing that the whole subject was in the hands of Congress. And no policy has yet been settled upon.

If Col. DUDLEY, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, is really anxious to proceed with his alleged suits for alleged libel in THE WORLD and Times he has now an opportunity to prove it. Judge PATTERSON has ruled that the orders obtained for an examination of the plaintiff in regard to his ground of complaint were properly granted; that they are necessary to the preparation of an answer, and that therefore he will not vacate them. THE WORLD'S attorney has a few questions to put to Col. DUDLEY in relation to the letter bearing his name before making answer, to his complaint. Washington is not far away—not nearly so far as Indianapolis, a city which not even the presence of the President-elect nor the attractions of home have induced the custodian of Republican boodle to visit since the election. Will he avoid New York also?

The Committee on Docks of the Board of Aldermen ridicules the idea of looking for boodle in the East River Tunnel project when, as it alleges, the Company applying for the franchise has only \$100,000 capital, of which "not one per cent, or \$1,000, is yet paid up." The members of the Committee say to the Board in the report that Mr. ROY STONE "must place a very low estimate on the value of a vote of a member of your honorable body." They express

the hope that Aldermen's votes will not be held so cheap, and declare that the whole capital stock—\$100,000—would be required to put the tunnel scheme through. The Committee perhaps intends to be "sarcastical." But there is more truth than poetry in its remarks. By the way, how did the Committee happen to make such particular inquiry into the amount of capital paid up?

Mr. HARRISON confesses that he is vexed because some of his friends talk too much. "I keep still," he says. "I don't see why others can't. All that is needful is to keep one's jaws shut." Not every pair of jaws closes with the snap and force that seem to characterize Mr. HARRISON'S performance in this line. Prime some men with "private information" and they are as certain to talk as a leaky kettle is to drip. Mr. HARRISON will have a low opinion, before March 4th, of a secret that is shared by two.

Ex-Alderman DOWLING, of last year's Board, was well posted on the merits of the East River Tunnel scheme. Did he lend his assistance to the Committee on Docks in making its report?

THE NEWSPAPER PICTURES OF TIPOO TIB that are printed now and then in this country make him look like a colored roustabout, and one would hardly imagine that such a person could draw from CAMEROON the remark that THE WORLD'S picture of him had been in Africa. These portraits are taken mostly from RECLUS'S recent volume on South Africa, in which scant justice is apparently done to the personal appearance of the great Arab trader. All his white visitors have spoken of the richness of his attire, and of his affable and courtly bearing. Probably JACQUES BECKER, in his recent volume, exhibits him more correctly in a pictorial way. In one picture TIPOO TIB is shown in the rich dress of a wealthy Arab suitor. In another he is represented on horseback entering an Arab settlement while hundreds of people line the roadway to see him.—New York Sun.

Civilization is seriously interested in the personal appearance of TIPOO TIB. One of the objects of Mr. STEVEN'S trip to Central Africa under THE WORLD'S auspices is to obtain a correct likeness of the great slave trader. When he returns we shall know precisely how TIPOO TIB looks.

LIKE THE MARSHALLS and the Fleet, NEWGATE Prison is soon to become a thing of the past, and London will be bereft of another of its old landmarks. A body of architects has just been paying it a last visit to note the peculiarities of the old building which will be required for the confinement of prisoners of rank as early as 1216. It was rebuilt two hundred years afterwards, and again after its destruction by the Great Fire in London in 1666. Just before the Gordon riots of 1780 it was reconstructed, and the interior being burned in those disturbances, so vividly described in DICKENS'S "Barnaby Rudge," was shortly afterwards restored. In 1857 it was altered to bring it more in accordance with the humane and sane of the age. Now it is, doubtless, to disappear finally.

GERMANY SHOULD TAKE NOTE of the fact that Minister PHELPS, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, has been entertained at Osborne by Queen VICTORIA. The delicate gradations of meaning which certain official acts hold in the diplomatic world will convince the Court of Berlin that VICTORIA and Mr. PHELPS are at one so far as the Samoan question is concerned and will stand no nonsense from the Germans nor from the Navigator Islands. See?

DON BOCCALUCCI asserts that newspapers have had a depressing effect upon the modern drama. Playwrights are inclined to lay the blame for the insufficiency of contemporary plays upon anything and anybody except themselves. There is a good deal more human nature in the average playwright than in his plays.

A BILL HAS BEEN INTRODUCED in the Senate at Albany providing that if a boy under fifteen years of age is found carrying a lighted cigarette in the street he shall be arrested. But it's the boy who brings the lighted cigarette into a house or office who deserves harsh punishment.

"THE FLIGHT OF NIGHT" was the name of the oil painting which once decorated the ceiling of the Assembly Chamber at Albany. The ceiling is now celebrated for the mysterious flight of \$75,000.

A LABOR DISPUTE is greater than a baseball game in that in the former a great many men go out on strike. But in either case the umpire does not seem to be the persona grata he should be.

A Voice from Old Virginia.

(From the Richmond State.)

The New York WORLD'S correspondent in Samoa, John C. Klein, who has been accused of leading Matafa's troops, but who in his last despatch to this paper denies this charge, throws a very clear light on the situation there. He says that three commercial companies—one German, another English, another American—are responsible for the trouble. Greedily acquiring lands, they have found it to their interest to foment strife among the natives in order to produce a demand for arms and ammunition, which are furnished in exchange for valuable and productive lands. If Mr. Klein's testimony is trustworthy, and it seems to be a plain, unvarnished story, the German Consul and German naval officers have wreaked vengeance on the rightful King of Samoa with contempt for the rights of other nations. If England chooses to submit to such indignities it is certain that the United States will not. The United States should ask for redress, and if it is not promptly given it should be taken. No warlike demonstration should be made till every effort has been made to secure a peaceful solution of the matter. It should be well understood in the beginning that this Government cannot be insulted with impunity, and unless just reparation is made it will defend its National honor with all its might.

Max O'Reilly's Mistake.

(From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

A careful reading of Max O'Reilly's "Jonathan and His Continent," which the New York World printed in advance of the issue of the book in this country, shows that the vivacious Frenchman said some bright and a few true things about America, but that his view was limited. He evidently viewed America from Union Square; American manners and society from the standpoint of the American humorist; American men from a Club window, and American women on the streets and in the crowded saloons of the fast set. Max should have chosen his associates more wisely, and should have waited until he became more familiar with the ways of the American practical joker before writing about the people of this big country.

As to Beauty Sleep.

(From the Boston Herald.)

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison told a New York WORLD reporter that she was "old fashioned enough to believe that two hours of 'beauty sleep' are worth more to a woman's youth, temper and general health than treble the amount after daylight." Mark that, young ladies! No late parties at the White House, which will be closed promptly at 10 P. M., if not by the way, is Beauty Sleep. It is "beauty sleep," or much of any other kind, just now?

PERSONAL AND PERTINENT.

President Cleveland has declared in favor of free fish, and the Senate is powerless in the matter.

Amélie Rives-Chanler wears "common-sense shoes," says a contemporary. This speaks well for her understanding.

The designer of the cruiser Vesuvius is Horace See, of Philadelphia. Our Naval Department is glad that it went to See.

Robert G. Ingersoll will be one of the counsel in contesting the will of the late Betsey Bradley, of East Haven, Conn. The amount involved is \$400,000.

Now comes the report that Sir Julian Pannecorpe has been offered the English mission to Washington. Pannecorpe will be more acceptable than Backville, whose forte is not diplomacy.

S. W. Hawkins, a Cherokee Indian, is in Washington. He is a tall, copper-colored, intelligent brave, who spends much time at the capital advocating the claims of the red man to full citizenship.

"Next to being President, the best thing in life is to be an editor," says Gen. Felix Agnus in his Baltimore American. Does this mean that the General would not accept a Cabinet position or a foreign mission?

Gen. Tracey, who represents the Albany (N. Y.) District in the House of Representatives, has a son about ten days old who has not been named after a United States President. This peculiarity will make the youngster a marked exception among Washington babies.

Says some one who is posted: "Jacob Kilrain calls John L. Sullivan a baby; John L. Sullivan calls Jacob Kilrain a monkey; Charles Mitchell calls Jack Dempsey a rat; Jack Dempsey calls Charles Mitchell a duffer; Charles Mitchell calls John L. Sullivan a loafer." And they never fight!

The expulsion of French cooks from his household by the present Emperor of Germany recalls the fact that his Imperial grandfather long employed M. Urbain Dubois as chef. When the Franco-Prussian war broke out M. Dubois resigned his post, but Emperor William would not permit him to depart. When the fortunes of war had placed the chef's native village in the Emperor's power the latter issued an order that the people of that vicinity should not be compelled to pay an indemnity.

President-elect Harrison is having a lively time with his grandson, Benjamin, whose mother is in this city. The little fellow is quite enough during the day, but is certain to awaken in the small hours of the morning and cry for his "mamma." The only person who can comfort him is Grandpa Harrison, who is obliged to carry the boy about in his arms and hum a lullaby as he walks. As is well known, the President-elect is a very quiet man, and he seems to exercise a quieting influence over the hope of the McKees.

While Mr. Blaine was being entertained at luncheon in the Naval Committee rooms at the Capitol on Monday Senator Edmunds had a suggestive experience with a page whom he met in an elevator. "Don't you want to see Mr. Blaine?" asked the boy, innocently. The Vermont iceberg answered not. "Didn't you know he is in the Naval Committee room? Aren't you going in to see him?" persisted the untutored page. "Naw!" finally exclaimed the annoyed Senator. The page has since discovered that he put his foot in his mouth in this instance.

It is rumored in Boston that New York has not received Wm. D. Howells with becoming enthusiasm. A New Yorker writes as follows to a Bostonian: "I am sure that Mr. Howells does not care. But indifferent, provincial, wealth-worshipping New York is always that way. If Howells had gone to live in London how different it would have been! He is so pleasant and lovable." All of which is the veriest bosh. New York judges Mr. Howells fairly. The metropolis is pleased that he has made his home here. By the way, may it not be possible that Boston is because the long literary lights of America are gradually making their way to New York?

A POPULAR FREE-AND-EASY.

Terre Haute Express: Never buy a loud cigar if you wish to enjoy a quiet smoke.

Philadelphia Inquirer: The difference between Keely and his motor is that Keely goes free.

Boston Courier: There can never be any objection to a cigar manufacturer puffing his own goods.

Boston Transcript: Harrison and Allison. This ought to suit the Chinese as well as the Americans.

Life: A glass eye has one compensation—everybody else can see through the device if the wearer can't.

Binghamton Republican: A pain centrally located may double a man and thus naturally increase his power.

Rochester Post-Express: The inhabitants of the East Coast of Africa are now known as Zanzibarbarians.

Chicago News: If James G. Blaine is in Medium Harrison's Cabinet he will please give three distinct knocks.

Baltimore American: A physician says the heart of a human being weighs from eight to twelve ounces. How often it feels much heavier!

Hamilton Spectator: The Toronto Globe asks, "What is the German game?" Well, sometimes it seems mind-seizing and sometimes it is pinocle.

An Invention to Dudley.

(Philadelphia Ledger, New York Letter.)